

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 4521.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1904.

六拜禮

號六十月四英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 9,320,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO. KOBE.
NAGASAKI. LONDON.
LYONS. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.
TIENSIN. NEWCHANG.
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND
SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH: INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

TARO HODSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1904. [21]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$16,500,000
STERLING RESERVE \$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE \$6,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq.
A. Goetz, Esq.
H. Haupt, Esq.
H. Schmitt, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
HONGKONG: J. R. M. SMITH.

SHANGHAI: H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG: INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1904. [22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per
cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer to their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1904. [23]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital 1,000,000
Paid up Capital 324,374

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:
Chao Kit Shan, Esq. | J. Focke, Esq.
Creasy Ewens, Esq. | G. C. Moxon, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5 %

Hongkong, 4th February, 1904. [18]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Tael 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Hankow
Berlin
Tientsin
Calcutta
Tsingtau (Kiautschou)

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHCHILD & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904. [25]

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE IN FLATS.

No. 4, RIFON TERRACE.

No. 17, WONG NUI CHONG ROAD, facing
Race Course.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing
Race Course.

OFFICES in course of erection, CON-
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

" ROSENEATH," KOWLOON.

Apply to:
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST
MENT AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [46]

TO LET.

No. 71, WYNDHAM STREET.

CHEAPEST HOUSES IN THE COLONY.

MORRISON HILL GAP ROAD: Nice
Houses, 4 Rooms, Bath Rooms, Out-
houses and Verandahs. Only \$40 inclusive
of Taxes.

WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147,
WANCHAI ROAD. Comfortable and Airy
Flats of 2 or 3 Rooms, from \$25 inclusive of Taxes.
And others to suit various requirements.

S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker,
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1904. [49]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1903. [45]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA About 19th } Freight and
NIJJI and KOBE. H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R. } April } Passage.

(Passing through the Inland Sea.)

LONDON, &c. { BENGA April 23rd, } See Special
G. Philipps. } Noon. } Advertisement.

SHANGHAI { CHUSAN About 24th } Freight and
W. B. Palmer, R.N.R. } April } Passage.

LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES { PALAWAN About 27th } Freight and
J. D. Andrews, R.N.R. } April } Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1904. [4]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA;

ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,

AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers

and Luggage.

M.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS. SAILING DATES.

PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 27th April.

HAVER WEDNESDAY, 25th May.

OLDENBURG WEDNESDAY, 8th June.

SACHSEN WEDNESDAY, 22nd June.

ZIEHN WEDNESDAY, 6th July.

SEYDLITZ WEDNESDAY, 20th July.

ROON WEDNESDAY, 3rd August.

PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY, 17th August.

PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD WEDNESDAY, 31st August.

PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 31st August.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1904, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ

HEINRICH," of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain R. Heintze, with MAILED

PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and

GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 25th April, Cargo and

Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 26th April, and Parcels

will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 26th April.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50

and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1904. [13]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

GOLD REEF BRAND

Pure Cream.

PURE RICH THICK CREAM, Sterilized by special process, will keep good
and sweet under the most trying conditions.

QUARTER TINS - - - - 30 Cents.

HALF TINS - - - - 40 "

TINS - - - - 60 "

Sample Tin FREE on Application.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

Sole Agents for China and Manila.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1904. [38]

THOMAS' HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, most centrally situated; Well furnished and Airy Bedrooms.

Monthly Boarders accommodated on very moderate terms.

For Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER.

MACAO AND CANTON

HOTELS.

A LITTLE CHANGE.

The round trip from HONGKONG to MACAO, thence

to CANTON and back to HONGKONG, will be

found interesting and enjoyable.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.

Intimations.

Bovril is an ideal food for the strong
and the weak. Bovril imparts extra
vigor to the healthy, greater strength
to the ailing. Bovril is, moreover, a
true friend in the kitchen. It adds
nourishment, and gives a delightful
"twang" to soups, sauces, gravies
and entrees.



37]

JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE: 1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH: 34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH: PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy,

Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama,

Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maiduru, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu,

Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miiko, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.G. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State

Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and

Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Minke, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and

SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotani, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Yamamura,

Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yumokibara and other Coals.

N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

TRADE MARK.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

ASK FOR CLUB WHISKY

AND SEE YOU GET IT.

ITS PURITY IS GUARANTEED BY THE DISTILLERS CO., LIMITED,

EDINBURGH.

THE LARGEST DISTILLERS IN THE WORLD.

Sole Agents,

H. PRICE & CO.,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1904. [41]

AMERICAN WHISKIES.



OLD CREMOENE WHITE RYE.

WATERMILL SOUR MASH.

HIGH BALL KENTUCKY RYE.

FINE OLD BOURBON (IDES).

O. K. BOURBON.

PURE AMERICAN RYE.

MOUNT VERNON RYE.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1904. [42]

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that

the Undersigned, being Sole Agents for

DR. AUER VON WELSBACH Co.,

VIENNA,

THE INVENTORS OF INCANDESCENT

GAS LIGHT.

ARE SELLING THE ONLY GENUINE MANTLES.

The Price of which has been reduced to

FIFTY CENTS per piece.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS!

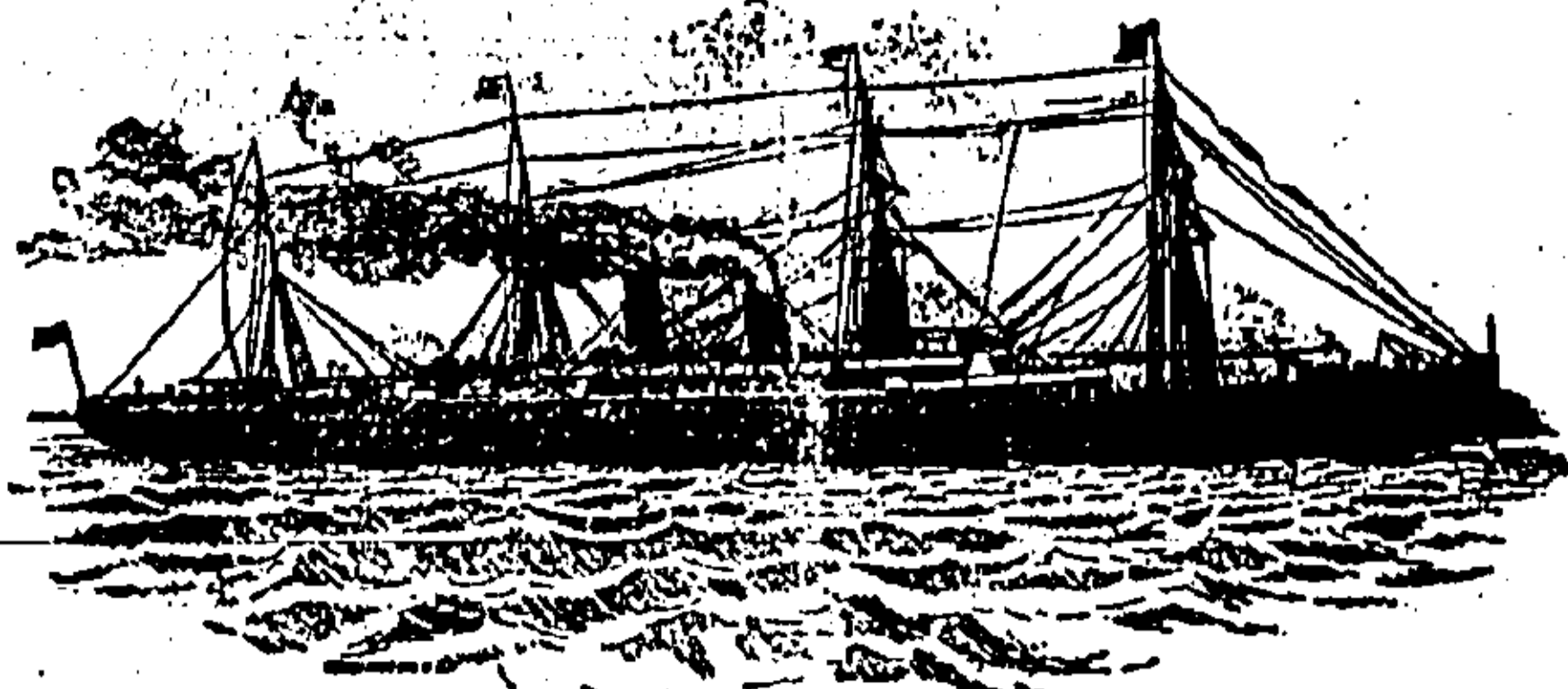
KRUSE & Co.,

CONNAUGHT HOUSE

34]

Mails.

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE:

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"SIBERIA"	11,284 Gross Tons.	SATURDAY, 30th April, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	4,352 "	THURSDAY, 12th May, at Noon.
"KOREA"	11,276 "	WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at Daylight.
"GABLIO"	4,205 "	SATURDAY, 4th June, at Noon.
"MONGOLIA"	"	THURSDAY, 16th June, at Noon.
"CHINA"	5,060 "	TUESDAY, 28th June, at Noon.
"DORIC"	4,784 "	SATURDAY, 9th July, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 11,276 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE P. M. Company's Steamship "SIBERIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 30th April, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

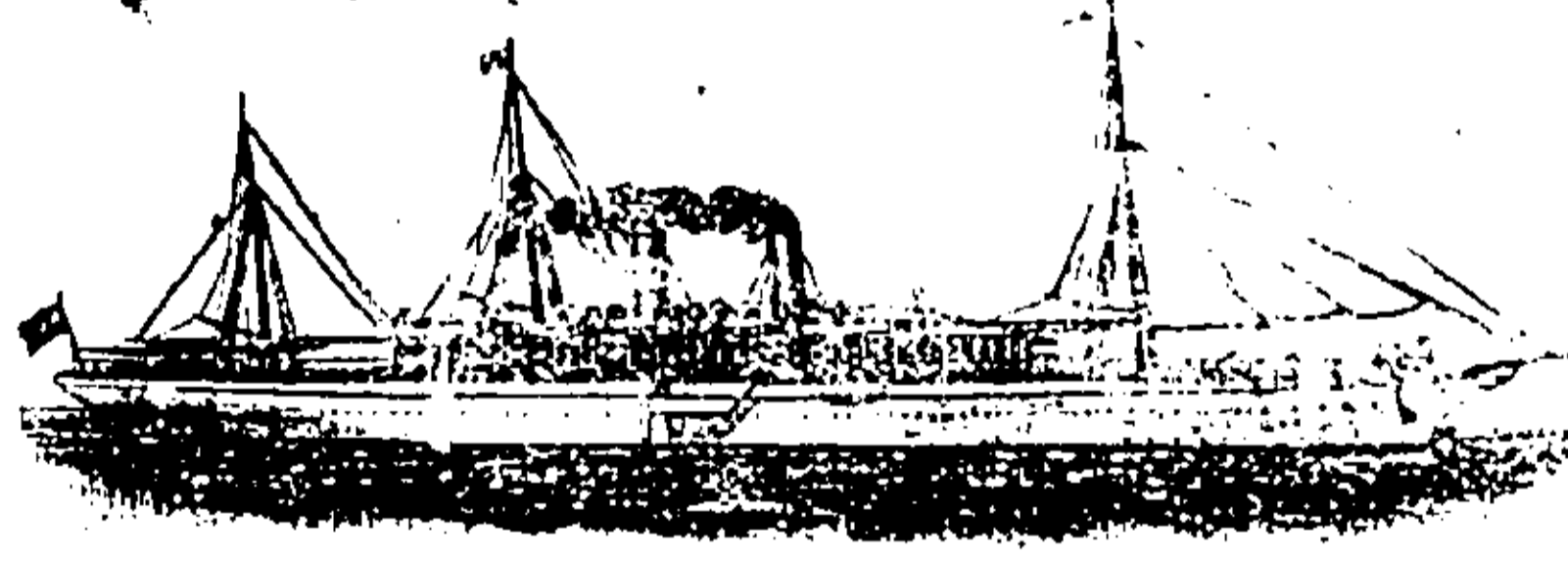
FEATURES OF THIS LINE.

The largest and steadiest and fastest passenger ships on the Pacific. Southern Route; passengers enjoy out-door deck bathing. The call at Honolulu, Oahu, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific. The only line to San Francisco, the greatest port of the Pacific. Sailings positively on schedule date.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1904.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

"EMPRESS" Twin Screw Steamships—4,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 10 Knots.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 20th April.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882 "	WEDNESDAY, 27th April.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 11th May.
"TARTAR"	4,425 "	SATURDAY, 21st May.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 1st June.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence £60. | via New York £62. |

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on
Steamers, and 1st Class Rail £40. | £42. |

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPRESS" Steamships pass through the famous
INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VAN-

COUVER (B.C.) in 13 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND
TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval,
Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese
and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage,
apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
9, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN,
LONDON, OPORTO, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE
LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SUEVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	25th April. Freight.
ARTEMISIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)	9th May. Freight.
MARBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	17th May. Freight.
STRASSBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)	31st May. Freight and Passengers.
SEGOVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	14th June. Freight.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE,
No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1904.

GO TO THE
KOWLOON HOTEL,
KOWLOON.

J. W. OSBORNE,
Proprietor and Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM"	2,303 tons.	Captain R. D. Thomas.
"POWAN"	2,338 "	G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"PATSHAN"	2,200 "	W. A. Valentine.
"HANKOW"	3,073 "	C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN"	2,800 "	J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and at 5.30 P.M.
and 9 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M., 2.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday
excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River
Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN"	1,998 tons.	Captain H. D. Jones.
------------------------	-------------	----------------------

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at about 2 P.M.
During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. For
further particulars see special time table.
Departures on Sundays at 12.30 P.M.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 7.30 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN"	2,100 tons.	Captain T. Hamlin.
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This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about
7.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about
7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM"	1,583 tons.	Captain B. Branch.
"NANNING"	1,560 "	C. Burchart.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about
8 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation
and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents—CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1904.

Intimations.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS, ENLARGING, AND
COPYING IN ALL SIZES.

AMATEUR WORK GIVEN SPECIAL
ATTENTION.

FULL LINE OF SUPPLIES
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

C. W. CLARK,
No. 4, ICE HOUSE STREET,
Between Queen's Road and Des Voeux Road.
ORIENTAL
COSTUMES AND
FANCY DRAPERIES
FURNISHED.
WORK GUARANTEED TO BE
THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

LADIES' SPECIAL TOILET ROOM.

40] PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

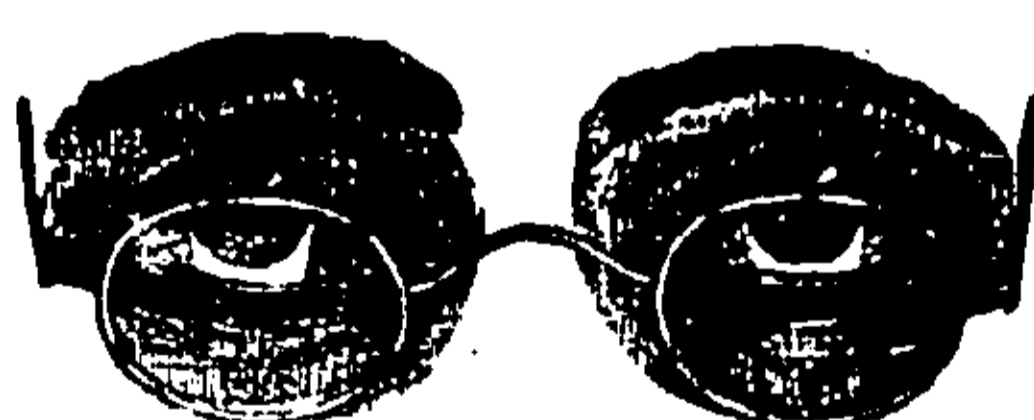
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL
OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.
Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.
Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms apply to

Hongkong, 1st November, 1901.

THE MANAGER.

EYE-SIGHT.



MR. N. LAZARUS

May be personally consulted for SPECTACLES.

No charge for testing the eyes.

Glasses and frames of all kinds and qualities.

Prices from \$2 upwards.

16, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1901.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the
Continental Hospitals by Rector, Roux, Coeur, Valentin
and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a
remedy of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto
employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a re-
medy which not only removes all the morbid
secondary organs, but also improves the
digestion, and cures all the diseases of the
digestive system, and all the diseases of the
respiratory system, and all the diseases of the
circulatory system, and all the diseases of the
nervous system, and all the diseases of the
genital system, and all the diseases of the
urinary system, and all the diseases of the
skin, and all the diseases of the
bones, and all the diseases of the
muscles, and all the diseases of the
joints, and all the diseases of the
eyes, and all the diseases of the
ears, and all the diseases of the
nose, and all the diseases of the
throat, and all the diseases of the
lungs, and all the diseases of the
heart, and all the diseases of the
brain, and all the diseases of the
spinal cord, and all the diseases of the
nerves, and all the diseases of the
senses, and all the diseases of the
intellect, and all the diseases of the
will, and all the diseases of the
character, and all the diseases of the
moral, and all the diseases of the
physical, and all the diseases of the
spiritual, and all the diseases of the
human body, and all the diseases of the
human mind, and all the diseases of the
human soul, and all the diseases of the
human body, mind, and soul.

THERAPION No. 2 is a re-
medy which not only removes all the morbid
secondary organs, but also improves the
digestion, and cures all the diseases of the
digestive system, and all the diseases of the
respiratory system, and all the diseases of the
circulatory system, and all the diseases of the
nervous system, and all the diseases of the
genital system, and all the diseases of the
urinary system, and all the diseases of the
skin, and all the diseases of the
bones, and all the diseases of the
muscles, and all the diseases of the
joints, and all the diseases of the
eyes, and all the diseases of the
ears, and all the diseases of the
nose, and all the diseases of the
throat, and all the diseases of the
lungs, and all the diseases of the
heart, and all the diseases of the
brain, and all the diseases of the
spinal cord, and all the diseases of the
nerves, and all the diseases of the
senses, and all the diseases of the
intellect, and all the diseases of the
will, and all the diseases of the
character, and all the diseases of the
moral, and all the diseases of the
physical, and all the diseases of the
spiritual, and all the diseases of the
human body, and all the diseases of the
human mind, and all the diseases of the
human soul, and all the diseases of the
human body, mind, and soul.

THERAPION No. 3 is a re-
medy which not only removes all the morbid
secondary organs, but also improves the
digestion, and cures all the diseases of the
digestive system, and all the diseases of the
respiratory system, and all the diseases of the
circulatory system, and all the diseases of the
nervous system, and all the diseases of the
genital system, and all the diseases of the
urinary system, and all the diseases of the
skin, and all the diseases of the
bones, and all the diseases of the
muscles, and all the diseases of the
joints, and all the diseases of the
eyes, and all the diseases of the
ears, and all the diseases of the
nose, and all the diseases of the
throat, and all the diseases of the
lungs, and all the diseases of the
heart, and all the diseases of the
brain, and all the diseases of the
spinal cord, and all the diseases of the
nerves, and all the diseases of the
senses, and all the diseases of the
intellect, and all the diseases of the
will, and all the diseases of the
character, and all the diseases of the
moral, and all the diseases of the
physical, and all the diseases of the
spiritual, and all the diseases of the
human body, and all the diseases of the
human mind, and all the diseases of the
human soul, and all the diseases of the
human body, mind, and soul.

THERAPION No. 4 is a re-
medy which not only removes all the morbid
secondary organs, but also improves the
digestion, and cures all the diseases of the
digestive system, and all the diseases of the
respiratory system, and all the diseases of the
circulatory system, and all the diseases of the
nervous system, and all the diseases of the
genital system, and all the diseases of the
urinary system, and all the diseases of the
skin, and all the diseases of the
bones, and all the diseases of the
muscles, and all the diseases of the
joints, and all the diseases of the
eyes, and all the diseases of the
ears, and all the diseases of the
nose, and all the diseases of the
throat, and all the diseases of the
lungs, and all the diseases of the
heart, and all the diseases of the
brain, and all the diseases of the
spinal cord, and all the diseases of the
nerves, and all the diseases of the
senses, and all the diseases of the
intellect, and all the diseases of the
will, and all the diseases of the
character, and all the diseases of the
moral, and all the diseases of the
physical, and all the diseases of the
spiritual, and all the diseases of the
human body, and all the diseases of the
human mind, and all the diseases of the
human soul, and all the diseases of the
human body, mind, and soul.

THERAPION No. 5 is a re-
medy which not only removes all the morbid
secondary organs, but also improves the
digestion, and cures all the diseases of the
digestive system, and all the diseases of the
respiratory system, and all the diseases of the
circulatory system, and all the diseases of the
nervous system, and all the diseases of the
genital system, and all the diseases of the
urinary system, and all the diseases of the
skin, and all the diseases of the
bones, and all the diseases of the
muscles, and all the diseases of the
joints, and all the diseases of the
eyes, and all the diseases of the
ears, and all the diseases of the
nose, and all the diseases of the
throat, and all the diseases of the
lungs, and all the diseases of the
heart, and all the diseases of the
brain, and all the diseases of the
spinal cord, and all the diseases of the
nerves, and all the diseases of the
senses, and all the diseases of the
intellect, and all the diseases of the
will, and all the diseases of the
character, and all the diseases of the
moral, and all the diseases of the
physical, and all the diseases of the
spiritual, and all the diseases of the
human body, and all the diseases of the
human mind, and all the diseases of the
human soul, and all the diseases of the
human body, mind, and soul.

LEVY HERMANOS.

WATCHES AND JEWELLERS.

EASTMAN'S
KODAKS AND FILMS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES.

"OMEGA" is the best, "THREE YEARS"

guarantee given to every purchaser.

40, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Watson's Buildings.

50

TSU FAN

DENTIST.

PRICE MODERATE—CONSULTATION FREE.

Next to the Hongkong Dispensary,
50, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1904.

136

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

OF

DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

27, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, and January, 1904.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of
entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft.
Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to
pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of
entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8
ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time
to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of
Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Dock-
ing and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work,
and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by
Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of
Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable
of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge
Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be
guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that
of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 506; General, No. 376.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. O. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

[G]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

[52]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM BONUS OF TWENTY
PER CENT. upon contributions for the
year 1903 has been declared.

WARRANTS will be issued on the 4th May.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1904.

[51]

JUST LANDED.

A LARGE VARIETY OF PERFUMERY
Well-known Make, and Stationery in all Styles
to suit various requirements.

INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

H. RUTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Aguiar Street,

or
36 to 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904.

[72]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.

16, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HART-
IRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

41

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1903.

[E]

THE HONGKONG

STUDIO,

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.

41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLA-
GING and COPYING in all SIZES.

Intimations.

WATSON'S
TOILET PREPARATIONS.

WATSON'S GLYCERINE AND CAR-

BOLIC SOAPS effect a saving of 50%.

owing to the large size of the tablets. They are made of the purest ingredients and are elegantly put up. Our Carbolie Dog Soap is the best thing of its kind in the market.

WATSON'S TAI YEUK FONG HAIR

WASH prepared from a recipe of the late Dr. Ayres, continues to give much satisfaction to those who use it.

WATSON'S ORIENTAL DENTI-

FRICE. In the early days of the Colony the public used no other. Liquid dentifrices do not keep the teeth white and clean. We recommend the above preparation to all, and especially to those who are heavy smokers.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS:

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904.

[35]

TELEPHONE NO. 156.

CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.

A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,
祥利廣
17, QUEEN'S ROAD.FURNITURE
DEALERS.DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
and BED-ROOM

FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,

GLASS, and
CHINA WARES.

PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF

FILTERS,

ROCHESTER LAMPS,

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES,

KITCHEN UTENSILS, and
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEPARTMENT.DEVELOPING and PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.

GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1904.

[45]

CYPRIDOL CAPSULES.

THE MODERN REMEDY for CON-
TAGIOUS SKIN DISEASES does
not salivate or affect the gums like Mercury.
Doctors recommend them.

BOTTLES of 50 Capsules...\$2.75 each

TO BE HAD AT

THE PHARMACY

房藥 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, 法中
Hongkong.

A. STEVENSON,

Registered by the Pharmaceutical Society.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1904.

[34]

NOTICE

ALL communications intended for publication in
The "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

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WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is
accessible to messenger. (On copies sent by post an
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.)

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world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-
five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1904.

GETTING IN TOUCH.

The statement wired to us, by our Yoko-
hama correspondent, on Thursday, that a
force of some 30,000 Russian troops is con-
centrating at Antungshien, near the mouth
of the Yalu River, again diverts attention
landwards. We all are on the tip-toe of ex-
pectation for news of hostilities somewhere
in this vicinity. Sections of the opposing
armies have been in touch in the locality,
and their patrols have fired on each other.
We are entirely in the dark as to the num-
bers, however, but, if, as was recently
reported, the Japanese are marching to-
wards Wiju the conclusion seems irresistible
that they intend to conduct their main ad-
vance along some other highway than those
which Korea is able to furnish. With these
strategical developments on hand, news of a
pitched battle is to be expected in the near
future. It may be Japan will find it neces-
sary to force her way by a severe struggle,
on the Yalu in order to attack Port Arthur in
the rear. For that the accumulation of large
forces in Korea, easily fed by the railway
Japan is carefully constructing, and sup-
plied from the various sea ports, will be
essential. The winter months are quickly
passing and she is advancing so that it will
be all to her advantage that the Russians
should have behind them the trackless mud
of Manchuria. Over such country, more-
over, the Cossack will not be able to make his
mobility very conspicuous, and if he cannot
travel he is not a formidable fighter.
With Korea, Port Arthur, and Newchwang
to seize on the seaboard, Japan will have
plenty to do for her first campaign without
plunging into the depths of Manchuria with
her regular army. It will be Russia who
will thus, as against the freedom of move-
ment by sea, have the difficulties of
land transport in a roadless land. When
the two armies do meet it will exhibit the
Japanese soldier confronted for the first
time in modern history with a European
adversary; and the latter will be found well-
armed and doggedly courageous. It will be
a memorable day.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE battleship *Ocean* has come in from Mrs
Bay.

THE German mail of the 16th March was
delivered in London on the 14th inst.

THE most recent estimates place the Chinese
population of Canton at 88,000; of Wuchow
at 52,000; Swatow 48,000 and Samshui 5,000.

INLAND LOT, No. 1,715, situated in Star Street,
is being put up for sale by public auction on
the 2nd prox. The property comprises 3,335
square feet, and the upset price is \$2,361.

IT is notified that the King's Exequatur, em-
powering Mr. Karl F. A. Hagberg to act as
Consul General of Sweden and Norway at
Hongkong, has received His Majesty's signa-
ture.

THE annual value of the whole trade passing
through the Kowloon Customs, in 1903, was
HK. \$4,501,795, against HK. \$4,678,280
in 1902, and HK. \$4,912,632 in 1901. The
Haikwan tael, in which the Customs revenue
is collected, is equivalent in English money to
2s. 7d.

QUARANTINE restrictions are still in force at
Hongkong against arrivals from Manila, on
account of plague, small-pox and cholera, owing
to Tainanfu and Amoy, in Formosa, owing
to plague. Sanitary measures are adopted
against Hongkong by Manila, Shanghai, Siam
and Indo-China.

MR. Antonio B. Zanetti is now recognized as
Consul of Cuba at Hongkong.

WE understand that Mr. J. H. Lewis leaves the
Colony at the end of the month for England
where he will spend a few months' holiday.

A NEW cable, which is to be laid between the
island and Kowloon, was brought from home
on the s.s. *Glensiel*, which arrived on Wednes-
day.

H. E. the Officer Administering the Govern-
ment has been pleased to recognise Mr. Herman
Pauli, as deputy vice-consul for Sweden and
Norway during the temporary absence of Mr.
G. N. G. Harling.

IT is stated that the damage caused by fire at
Queen's Road West, on Thursday evening,
amounted to about 110,000. No 288 was
insured in the Commercial Union for 18,000
and in the Tung On Insurance Company for
\$2,000, while No 29 was insured with Messrs.
Lemaire & Co. for 1,500.

WHILE going into Canton early on Wednesday
morning, the French steamer *Cher's Hadouin*
touched her moorings, and was obliged to make
the return journey with only one engine, a mass
of chain and a buoy hanging to the other
propeller. She went into dock, where the chain
was removed, and last evening she re-
sumed her place on the Canton run. The s.s.
Yingking brought the mails from Canton on
Thursday night.

Mr. Warwick Peete gave a ten minutes' lecture,
on the "up-to-date" shorthand, to the senior
pupils at the H. H. Kadourie School yesterday.
The head master, Mr. W. D. Haidwood, intro-
duced the subject as one of great importance.
The boys quickly grasped the principles of the
system, and one boy from the class went to the
black-board and instantly wrote several words
correctly. The boys were highly amused
and surprised at its clearness, simplicity, and
speed. It is Mr. Peete's intention to give free
lectures to any school, society, or gathering as
requested.—*Contributed.*

MR. David Davis, Chief Officer of the s.s.
Cluering, caused the arrest of Lung Kee,
boatswain, and Li Kau, storekeeper, for con-
spiring together to steal a quantity of paint and
varnish, the property of the owners of the ship,
in Hongkong, on the 4th inst. The men were
placed before Mr. J. H. Kemp, at the Police
Court, this morning. The quarter master gave
evidence that the goods were stolen in Kobe,
but he said he was afraid to report it until last
night, as he thought the defendants would kill
him by sawing him with an axe. He reported it
when the vessel arrived in Hongkong yester-
day, as he knew he was safe here. The case
was remanded.

At the Police Court this morning, a man,
giving his name as Charles E. Lorke, was
charged with being a vagrant, without visible
means of subsistence, and sleeping in the
open air. When asked to give an account
of himself, he stated that he was a chief carpen-
ter at works in Canton, and had come, with
some friends, for a two days' trip to Hongkong.
Somehow, he missed his friends and, as
the night was fast approaching, seeing a vacant
piece of ground he went on to it and sat down,
and was afterwards woke by a constable and taken
to the Station. Defendant added that he was
an honest, upright man, had never been in gaol,
and "it would hurt him awful to get there."
Mr. Gompertz took a lenient view of the offence,
and fined him \$2, with the alternative of 4 days
in gaol. The man thereupon asked for an
escort while he went to look for his friends, and
was referred to the Superintendent in charge
of the Station.

SOME time ago Charles Doyle, with many
aliases, one of which is "Paddy," was found
wandering about the streets of Hongkong,
without any visible means of subsistence. This
being the only charge against him, and being
no crime, he was remanded to the House of
Detention. About a week ago the notorious
"Paddy" disappeared, and it was found he had
gone to Canton. Yesterday he ventured to
show his face once more in Hongkong, when,
much to his surprise, he found the Police
were quite ready to take charge of him. This
morning he was placed before Mr. Gompertz,
at the Police Court, where he showed himself
full of penitence, but was prolific in his wond-
erous excuses for his little defects. Mr. Gompertz
pointed out that, whatever his reason might
have been he had no right to run away from
the House of Detention, and he must pay the
penalty by doing 14 days' hard labour in
Victoria Gaol.

A CARPENTER whose business was not very
brisk in Hongkong, elected to go to Singapore,
and yesterday went to the office of the Harbour
Master. He secured his papers and passage-
ticket, and coming out of the office with these
documents in his hand, he was accosted by two
Chinamen, of whose acquaintance he had not
the pleasure, but who immediately engaged him
in conversation. They were going to Singa-
pore, they said, and would be glad if their new-
found friend could give them any information
about the methods of procedure to enable them
to get there. While one proceeded to listen
attentively to his information, the other, a
youthful Chinaman, with the somewhat signifi-
cant, if not doubtful, cognomen of Sam Sui,
snatched away the papers and bolted down the
street. He did not run far, however, for Nemesia
was at his heels in the form of a Sikh constable,
who quickly arrested the man. His trip to
Singapore has been postponed, as Mr. Gompertz,
this morning, ordered him to go to one month's
hard labour, and to sit for 6 hours in the stocks.

THE first ties for the "May" Polo Cup will be
played on Wednesday next, commencing at 4.45
p.m., when the following teams meet—33rd Bur-
mas—Capt. Simpson, Capt. Carleton, Major
Stevens, and Major Strickland. Civilians—
Mr. H. T. Gedge, H. E. Mr. May, Mr. Croick-
shank, and Mr. Hastings. The Club team drew
a bye.

MESSRS. J. Re de, L. F. Brett, F. Fisher, F.
Allen, W. H. Woulley W. Fisher, D. Mackenzie,
H. J. W. Gidley and H. J. Knight have been
appointed for the purpose of carrying out the
provisions of the bye-laws for the prevention
or mitigation of epidemic, endemic or contagi-
ous disease, under the Public Health and
Buildings Ordinance.

H. E. the Officer Administering the Govern-
ment has been pleased to make the following
appointments as members of the Committee
for the Wong-wei-ching and Queen's Recrea-
tion Grounds:—Captain G. K. H. Nuge, 1st
representative of the Polo Club vice H. E. F.
H. May, C.M.G., Mr. R. Hancock as representa-
tive of the Cricket Club vice Mr. E. A. Ram,
and Mr. E. J. Crist as representative of the
Golf Club vice Mr. W. J. Saunders.

HEALTH AND SANITARY CON-
DITION OF HONGKONG

IN 1903.

Following are extracts from the report on
the health and sanitary condition of the Colony
for the year 1903:—

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Colony for
1903 was 325,631. There were 1,034 births
and 6,183 deaths, 1,251 of which were plague.
The birth-rate was 3.17 per 1,000, as compared
with 3.8 per 1,000 in 1902. The death-rate was
18.9 per 1,000, as compared with 21.7 in 1902.
The following figures will show the comparison
of the death-rate in the Chinese and Non-
Chinese during the past two years:—

	1902.	1903.
Non-Chinese, ... 19,000	16.6	14.00
Chinese, ... 21,93	19.1	

PREVALENCE OF SICKNESS

In the different seasons of the year, and
general character as to the mildness or severity
of the diseases prevailing.

Small-pox.—Sixty cases were notified, as
compared with 57 in 1902. The greater
majority of these, namely 53, occurred in the
first five months of the year.

Cholera.—There was a remarkable immunity
from cholera as compared with previous year,
only 10 cases being notified, against 460 in
1902.

Plague.—This disease again occurred in an
epidemic form, 1,415 cases being notified, as
compared with 572 in 1902.

As will be seen from the following table, the
outbreak commenced early in the year; it
attained its height in the month of May, and,
as is usually the case, a marked decline occur-
ed as soon as the mean temperature reached
82° F.

The following table gives the number of
cases reported in each month of the last two
years:—

	1902.	1903.
January	1	4
February	1	29
March	2	115
April	27	272
May	157	515
June	194	343
July	131	85
August	50	32
September	2	9
October	2	5
November	1	4
December	4	2

The special points of interest in connection
with the 1904 outbreak have been:—(1.) The
earlier diagnosis of cases, which has been
effected by a modification of Ross's method of
examining microscopically blood films adopted
by Dr. Bell of the Government Civil Hospital.
As a direct result of this there has been a
higher percentage of recoveries, the cases
having come under treatment earlier.

(2.) The discovery in May of plague infected
fowls, quail, duck, &c., in the markets of the
Colony. Knowing as we do that the Chinese
eat their poultry very slightly cooked, this may
explain the way in which many of the peptic
cases become infected, viz., through the gastro-
intestinal tract.

(3.) The fact that bugs, fleas, &c., including
cockroaches, from infected houses have been
found by the Government Bacteriologist to be
plague infected; thus body-vermin is evidently
another means by which the disease is spread.

(4.) The success which has been attained by
the internal administration of carbolic acid in
large doses—12 grains every 2 hours—in the
treatment of this disease.

It is to this and to the fact that cases have
come for treatment earlier that the year's death-
rate at Kennedy Town Hospital has been the
lowest on record since 1894, viz., 60.6 per cent.

Last summer His Excellency Sir Henry
Blake took over a block in the worst district of
the city and endeavoured to stamp out plague
by securing the cleanliness of the people and
of the houses. A report has already been
published on this experiment by the Colonial
Office.

One practical outcome has been that during
the past winter we have secured the hearty co-
operation of the people in the general cleansing
of the Chinese houses which is now an annual
winter measure.

This was done much more thoroughly and
expediently than before, and with a minimum
of expense to the Government, the Chinese
evidently realizing that it was to their interest
that this measure should be well done.

Rats.—The number of rats caught during the
past three years is as follows:—

1901, ...	77,763
1902, ...	117,839
1903, ...	101,056

Those caught in 1903 have all been bacteriolo-
gically examined at the Public Mortuary, and
3,744 were found to be plague infected.

By far the greater number of these rats were
collected in the first half of the year.

Towards the end of June, from information
received it became evident that a large number
of rats were being imported into the Colony
for the bonus. A fresh system was adopted,
and although much fewer rats are now caught
the greater number of these are caught in
houses.

Haffkine's Prophylactic.—352 of the Plague
Staff were inoculated, five afterwards developed
plague, and two of these died. The in-
oculations were discontinued in June, as the
Government Bacteriologist found the serum to
be contaminated. Dr. Hunter intends making
the serum locally next year.

Enteric Fever.—At no time was this disease
epidemic. Only 44 cases occurred, as com-
pared with 55 in 1902. Half of these occurred
during the first four months of the year, when
the water supply was intermittent. Fifteen of
these cases were imported.

Malarial Fevers.—The return of deaths from
this class of diseases continues to show a de-
cline, the number returned as having occurred
amongst the Chinese being 283 in 1903, as
against 393 in 1902, and 541 in 1901: a sure
sign of the efficacy of the active anti-malarial
measures which have been carried on.

Beri-beri.—There were fewer deaths from
beri-beri last year, the number for the past
three years being:—

1901	377
1902	452
1903	397

Dengue.—This disease was not so prevalent
as in 1902, only 133 cases being admitted to
hospital, as against 422 in the previous year.
The epidemic commenced much later in the
year, viz., in August, and was over in October.

The number of cases of infectious diseases,
notified during the year 1903, was 1,553.
There was a decided diminution in the num-
ber of cases of diphtheria, only 9 being notified
in the year, as compared with 20 in 1902. All
the cases of scarlet fever occurred in the mili-
tary amongst those who had recently arrived
from England.

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE COLONY.

The diminution in the death-rate both
amongst the non-Chinese and the Chinese
tends to show that the sanitary condition of
the Colony is improving. This is more marked
as plague was much more prevalent in 1903 than
in 1902. The total number of deaths was 598
less in 1903 than in 1902, notwithstanding that
there were 669 more deaths from plague in
1903 than in the previous year. The Public
Health and Buildings Bill came into force on
the 21st February and will do much to further
the better sanitary condition of the Colony.
This Ordinance will not, however, produce an
immediate effect, as many of its sections apply
to houses hereafter erected and others, such as
the cubicle sections, are so far-reaching in their
application that they must of necessity be
enforced gradually.

More immediate improvement will be effec-
ted by the resumption of the worst insanitary
areas, which it is proposed to do by means of a
Trust. It was found necessary to amend the
Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, so an
amending Ordinance was passed by the legisla-
ture on the 14th December. It effects
alterations in some of the definitions and in
the cubicle and overcrowding sections so as to
render the carrying them into effect more
practicable. In this Ordinance also, the
Principal Civil Medical Officer was appointed
President of the Sanitary Board and adminis-
trative head of the sanitary department.

J. M. ATKINSON,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Hongkong, March 16th, 1904.

GOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Private letters received in Hongkong by the
last mail, allude to the discovery of considerable
quantities of gold in the Island of Mindanao,
P. I. These discoveries are said to be of
common occurrence, although it may not be
generally known that over sixty years ago, a
company of British prospectors discovered
gold in those islands in such paying quantities,
that they approached the then Spanish Govern-
ment for a franchise. The deputation from
the company, which waited upon His Excel-
lency, was received with characteristic civility,
and was blandly told that all they wanted was
their. But when it came to a business dis-
cussion of the situation the deputation soon
learned that the Governor's promise was merely
a figure of speech. All the Governor wanted,
in return for granting the franchise, was
about 90 per cent of the profits, and the
company, at its own expense, to support a
resident Spanish governor to watch the inter-
ests of the Spanish Government. It will not
surprise anyone to hear that every member of
the company left the islands by the next pas-
senger vessel for England; nor that, so long as
the Spanish continued to hold those islands
was any attempt made by them to search for
gold which they knew was there in fact, up
to the time of the American occupation, six
years ago, the interior of the island, outside of
a belt of land to a few miles from the shores,
was indeed an "undiscovered country." The Span-
ish cases themselves bailed the American Govern-
ment some of the "islands." It was, therefore,
therefore, that the Americans, for some time
ago, and that the British refused under that Spanish
franchise.

BUDDHISM IN KOREA.

One reason alone should cause all good
Burman Buddhists to take an interest in the
land of Korea in the Far East, which, besides
being one of the bones of contention between
Japan and Russia, is about to be re-organized
and civilized by the Japs—and it is that the
religion of Korea is the pure Buddhism of the
middle vehicle—the worship of Amida-Buddha,
that Korea received from China and handed on
to Japan. Although Buddhism in some form
exists in most eastern lands, and is at present
the subject for a vigorous revival in which not
a few Westerners are showing much interest
and a few of them are posing as teachers, mis-
sionaries and revivalists, seeking to amalga-
mate so to speak western wisdom and theology
with the ancient teachings of Gautama Buddha.
In Korea however there are no innovations on
the old form of Buddhism which holds good in
such portions of the land among such persons
as have not been converted to Christianity, a
Christianity by the way which appears to put
the laws of Christ at defiance, because the
Christians of Korea, Roman Catholic and
Protestant converts appear to glory in
singularly contests and religious mas-
sacres which compare with those which dis-
graced the middle ages in Europe. In a
dreary part of Korea named Pukhan there is
a colossal Amida which is always kept
clean and white and though the gorge in
which it is situated is most dreary, desolate
and unpeopled somehow or other no neglect
is allowed in the case of the image. In all the
surrounding barrenness of Korea there are
spots that exist like the oases in a sterile
desert. These little spots of verdure and
fertility surround the Buddhist Abbeys and
of them Mr. Reginald I. Fraser gives an inter-
esting account in the December number of the
Nineteenth Century Magazine. He says that
these abbeys are the havens of the wanderer.
Drifting on to a mud-bank of the Great River,
he makes his way through the dusk across that
dreary country towards the far-off forest which
means his safe rest for the night. Darkness
falls as he crosses the interminable veld and
threads his way through an occasional scrub of
low pines from which he startles the wild
pheasants. Through the blackness he wanders
with one lantern to guide him, and, after
much despair, feels his feet set at last on a
rough stone causeway that leads up over soft
grass to the wall of the precinct. He passes
beneath a tottering gateway, and up a steepen-
ing road through a woodland that can be
divined in the darkness only by the whispering
of its boughs. At length the abbey lies low
and low before him. He knocks at the great
door, and after a pause the white-robed monks
(not yellow as in Burma) troop out to welcome
him, followed by the abbot. They lead the
wanderer through their buildings into the
cloister, where, beneath its arcade, he eats
what food he has, while the brothers stand
round and watch with benevolent, foolish
smiles. Then he is led, again, through dim
refectories, where great bowls of wrought brass
glimmer in the fire-light, to the guest-chambers.
These are tiny bare rooms of stone, without
bed or bedding. But here the weary traveller
is allowed freely to sleep as he can, wrapped
in his own rug. And no difference is made
whether the wanderer be of the honoured or
the rejected sex. The Buddha gives welcome
to all alike.

Come morning, the sleeper wakes—or rather,
rises from a couch whose luxury has not been
its prevailing fault—throws open the little
wooden shutter, and looks out into the eyes of
the dawn. He looks out through a tangle of
boughs, across the gleaming expanse of lakes
and rivers that winds away below in the far
distances, to a remote range of mountains,
behind which the day is still trailing his clouds
of glory. The air is crisp and fresh with the
scent of tiny woodland flowers, and the song
of thrushes. The sight and feel of the dawn are
very precious. The monks have chosen their
seat wisely and well, for did not the Holy One,
The Best Friend Of All The World, prescribe
the prospect of things beautiful for the weary
soul?

The monks rise early, as also their guests,
who must be on their way, after a brief glance
through the temple building—the forecourt,
with its main shrine and its hall of convocation
where the big painted drum stands—and all
the many minor chapels and out-buildings
round. Then, before the wanderer departs
the doors of the shrine are opened, and
there, behind the bronze candlesticks and
censers, sits a crude image of the Holy
Humble smiling out upon the world he
saves. Before him the incense rises and the
brotherhood

TELEGRAMS.

(Ruled.)

LONDON, 14th April.

The Tibet Mission in Parliament.

In a debate on the Tibet expedition in the House of Commons, Mr. St. John Broderick defended Lord Curzon against the allegation that he was showing a desire for expeditions or an undue assertion of British interests. He said there had only been three expeditions under Lord Curzon's viceregalty, which number had been greatly exceeded by his predecessors.

The Tibetans have again opposed the advance of the Mission at the Red Idol Gorge. Three hundred Tibetans were killed, and ten British wounded.

Gun Explosion on U.S.S.

"Missouri."

While practising at Pensacola a 12" gun in the turret of the U.S. battleship *Missouri* exploded, killing 5 officers and 21 men.

The Russian Squadrons.

Admiral Wrenius' squadron has re-entered the Baltic.

Admiral Alexieff takes, temporarily, the command of the Russian naval squadron in the Far East.

The Expelled Dominican Monks.

The Pope has instituted an Apostolic prefecture on the island of Shikoku, Japan. The new prefecture will be the abode of the Dominican monks who were expelled from the Philippines.

British Destroyer on Shore.

The destroyer *Teaser* grounded during a night attack on Portsmouth and threatens to break up.

LATER.

The "Teaser" Re-floated.

The British destroyer *Teaser* has been re-floated.

The War.

The Tsar and Tsarita of Russia attended the Admiralty Church at a Memorial Service. The Tsarita wept throughout the service. St. Petersburg is a city of mourning; amusements are cancelled and cafés closed.

The Recent Fight off Port Arthur.

A St. Petersburg official confirms the report that the Russian destroyer *Bertrami* was surrounded and sunk by the Japanese, and adds that the battleship *Pobieda* struck a mine amidships, but was able to regain the harbour.

FREE TRADE.

FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Ultimate free trade for the Philippines is one of the objects of the proposed internal revenue law, the public discussion of which has just closed. It is intended, in time, to make the internal taxes provide all the revenue of the islands, gradually lowering and abating the customs tariffs on imports, after the analogy of the system now in vogue in Porto Rico.

That this is the intention of the Commission, the *Gablenus* has the authority of one of its members, secured in a conversation the other day regarding the bill.

Gradually the new system is calculated to substitute its imposts for those of the customs, thus removing one great bar to trade that has been the subject of much complaint among the merchants of Manila. While it is possible that there will always be import taxes upon some articles, the customs as a barrier to commerce will probably vanish.

The proposed bill contemplates taxing luxuries heavily; these include beer, wine, liquors, cigars, cigarettes, and the like. It also contemplates the heavy taxation of corporations and banks. It provides for a system of capitation taxes, which includes not only a poll tax for men, but a similar tax, which shall be optional, for women. The feature is just this. No person can sign an acknowledgement, testify in court, or do any of a thousand and one things necessary to business existence, without being able to show a cedula, according to law. There is at present no provision for supplying women with cedulas, and if the authorities cared to be severe and exacting in this regard, women could be excluded from court proceedings and from the walks of trade. As women conduct a good share of the business of the islands, this would work a hardship and the law is not carried out to the letter. In order to give them the legal right to take out licenses, pay taxes on property in their own name, enter into legal transactions, and in all ways enjoy the same commercial privileges as men, it is intended to provide for their taking out cedulas.

The proposed law is based largely upon the internal revenue law of the United States, and partly upon the newly instituted Porto Rican system of raising revenue.

The Commission feels confident that the bill has the general support of Americans. It expects opposition from the interests that are made the subjects of heavy taxation. Most of the opposition on the part of tobacco and distilling interests, and certain industries that enjoy monopolies.

THE WAR.

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

We are indebted to the keen observation of a Russian general for the following description of the men under his command. Of such soldiers as he describes, he mentions that Russia has more than two million on a war footing. According to him, her soldier is as perfect a piece of mechanism as was ever fashioned out of a discipline, both fatherly and unyielding. This officer describes how discipline is so firmly rooted in the mind of the Russian private that, in the course of his thirty years' experience, he had never seen a single case of insubordination. He characterizes the soldier as sincere and unaffected in his love for the reigning monarch, profound in his religion, in which loyalty to Tsar and Fatherland are bound up, confident in his chiefs, and possessing that *esprit de corps*, which negates the greatest privations. He is good humoured, gay and contented, never falters in his duty or leaves his post. Moreover the gallant general asserts that he can testify to having seen him die in the snow, transformed into a statue of ice while on sentry duty. Such, according to this officer's account, is the material of which Russia's army is composed. One asks oneself if this is the sort of criticism that would be applied to the Russian sailor; presumably he would be of much the same material; yet, surely, there is a discrepancy somewhere. We have heard, in fairly recent times, of keel hauling, of extreme measures, of harshness amounting to brutality in order to preserve discipline. There are stories told by captains of hired transports which do not sound well to English ears, and the excuse has been the character of the Russian peasant who needs an iron hand. Our Russian general seems to have been singularly fortunate in the men under his command, or else the current accounts of the character of Russian peasantry have been curiously distorted. One admires the pluck of the crew of the *Varyag* going out to face the most terrible odds; but the sentry who stuck to his post until frozen to death should have figured more prominently on the main-deck of the *Varyag*, which, according to account, was by no means untenable, the destruction being almost entirely confined to the upper deck, which was unprotected, the hull and the main armament at the time of her retirement from the action being, to all intents and purposes, intact. The ship herself, it will be remembered, was not in a sinking or otherwise helpless condition when she entered the harbour. She was capable of inflicting a good deal of damage on the enemy; for, her ammunition was by no means exhausted; and one cannot help looking back to the days when Sir Richard Grenville, having shot away all his ammunition in resisting the attack of a fleet of fifty-three ships commanded "the master gunner to split the ship"—the little *Revenge*, when in a somewhat similar predicament to that of the *Varyag*.

DIFFICULTIES THAT MAY AID JAPAN.

Russia, with its fifteen military districts, its vast resources of men and material, is not regarded in some well-informed quarters as occupying a position at all relative to the size of her army. "It must be remembered," said an ex-army officer in conversation with a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that Russia has 15,000 miles of frontier. Consider the troops and nations that people them: Tugues, Afghans, Persians, Kurds, Armenians, Mongolians, Kalmuks, Manchos, Wallachians, Poles, Germans, Swedes, and Laplanders. It is an extraordinary assortment. The Russian army is, in fact, made up of many different armies, each trained to act in different spheres, in different climates, and against different and particular nationalities. Cohesion, such as it is understood in this country, is impossible.

A STRIKING COMPARISON.

"But it may be said the British Army is made up of many nationalities?"

"Certainly, but, black or yellow, while under the British flag they are under the command of British officers, and become subject to the same discipline that prevails throughout the Empire. It is not so in Russia. Take, for example, the Russian Guards stationed at St. Petersburg and Warsaw. They are the pick of the Tsar's army, are accustomed to exercise and manoeuvre constantly under the eyes of the Emperor, and are always commanded by some member of the Imperial family. They are a magnificent body of men and for perfect drilling and precision of movement have no equals in the officers, while the staff is made up of all the most distinguished military men in the Empire.

"Then look at the wild irregular bands—for they are nothing more—of the Far East, and the class of troops to be found even on the shores of the Baltic. Why, it is not an uncommon thing at such a port as Riga for soldiers to be seen earning a few kopeks by unloading vessels. These are the troops that are to meet a compact, brave, and disciplined army flushed with the victories of their seamen, and remembering their success in China."

"The Chinese and the Russians are hardly on the same footing however?"

"Perhaps not, but it ought to be remembered that 'East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,' and there are East and West in the vast Russian Empire. It will be on the Eastern troops that the brunt of the work will fall, at all events in the opening stages of the fighting.

ENORMOUS DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORT.

"There are, of course, difficulties of transport?"

"Yes, and they are immense. In the Transvaal the difficulties were only surmounted by a highly organized transport service, and that is an area, comparatively, limited. Yet these difficulties were infinitesimal compared with those that face the Russians. The Russian

army will be greater than the British Army in South Africa, it will act in what is more or less hostile territory, and the enormous area from which the Eastern and Southern troops are drawn complicates the problem."

"Then you think the struggle will not end as the friends of Russia believe it will?"

"If no arrangement is arrived at after the first big engagements the war may be long drawn out. Japan is now assured of her bases, and may possibly be content to hold on to Korea, and unless there are complications Russia can afford to proceed steadily."

IMPORTANT FACTORS IN THE SITUATION.

"If Russia can feed her huge army there would seem to be no reason why her overwhelming force should not eventually bear Japan down. It seems to me that in this war no one can possibly tell what may happen.

SIDE-LIGHTS.

Well-informed Russians have generally made up their minds to lose Port Arthur. They now begin to realise the extent of the blunder committed by Count Mouraviev, in "leasing" that stronghold, which was done in the teeth of strong opposition both from the War and Finance Ministers of the day. M. Witte understood at the time what enormous expenditure would be entailed by the act. The building of fortifications and the railroad, involving a outlay of over £100,000,000, will now lead to an equal outlay for the war with Japan. So Russia will be the poorer by £20,000,000 by the Mouraviev policy. "And what compensation can we obtain, even if we defeat Japan?" is the question thoughtful people at St. Petersburg are asking. They realise the impossibility of carrying the war into the enemy's country, and also the perpetual menace of another war should Russia establish herself in Southern Manchuria and Korea. "We are not strong enough numerically in those regions to repeat the Mouraviev experiment," they admit. "Let us make up our minds to withdraw to our natural boundary, i.e., the 42nd parallel of latitude, forming a straight line from Vladivostok westward, including Kharibin and Northern Manchuria, which is geographically a part of the Amur basin." "Of course, we shall defeat the Japs," said another prominent Russian, "and then you will see that Russia will give up Southern Manchuria with Port Arthur. Some day, when our population in those regions increases, Port Arthur may again fall into our hands. But that day is far distant, and when it comes there will be no shock, no resisting the Russian torrent."

MUSCOVITES AND ANGLO-SAXONS.

There is much discussion at St. Petersburg about the new British Ambassador. Mr. Hardinge is recognised as a strong man, and a worthy successor of the late Sir Robert Morier. It is well that British interests should be in such hands during troublous times. Sir Charles Scott's retirement on reaching the age limit is regretted on account of his good-natured geniality. He is much liked within the very small circle of his Russian friends, who appreciate his efforts to avoid any possibility of friction between the two countries. But Sir Charles is little known; he has studiously effaced himself during the years he has represented Great Britain at the Russian Court. It must unhappily be confessed that the feeling in St. Petersburg against England and the disappointment evoked by the United States are both very strong. No amount of argument will convince the Russians that Great Britain and the United States did not deliberately instigate the war, which is held to benefit exclusively the two Anglo-Saxon nations by weakening Japan and Russia. Even in high spheres it is held that Russian aggrandisement and Japan's growth as a maritime Power have been the bugbears of London and Washington. "The pity of it is," said one highly-placed personage, "that hopes of an Anglo-Russian understanding are thereby destroyed. Yet these powers have really no conflicting interests, and could they once agree no combination in the world is strong enough to stand against them."

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

Subscriptions to the naval and Red Cross funds are still pouring in. Some £600,000 are already announced. The "voluntary" character of these contributions is however, occasionally somewhat doubtful. This City Fathers of St. Petersburg and Moscow having voted respectively £250,000 and £150,000, are levying the amount by a forced assessment of all business enterprises. It is hoped to gather in some £70,000 by various processes, and devote the money to building torpedo boat destroyers, which will be sent out to the Far East in sections. Nearly a thousand dockyard hands have been dispatched to Port Arthur and Vladivostok. These men will reassemble the destroyer sections, and help to patch up the battered Russian ships. A pontoon detachment has also gone to the front, to enable the troops to cross the Yalu when the ice melts. Operations there will, indeed, not commence on a serious scale for another six weeks.

PATRIOTIC FERVOR.

In one respect the war is considered a blessing in disguise. Conservative Russians believe it has once and for all stemmed the tide of revolution. It remains to be seen how far this view will be justified by events when the first outburst of patriotic fervor has had time to wear off. Meanwhile, the revolutionaries are not abstaining from propaganda, and mysterious leaflets continue to be distributed in factories, Government dockyards, and even in the barracks. Russian women in all walks of life are bravely coming forward to serve the Red Cross. Some amusement has been caused by the story printed in a London paper that Mile. Kresinska, the queen of the Russian ballet, is going to join the nurse brigade. The story arose from a chance remark made by her that she would be willing to go if called upon. But there is scant probability of such an invitation, although it is known that she intends in a few months to retire from the stage.

AT THE WINTER PALACE.

The Tsar continues to live very quietly, scarce leaving the precincts of the Winter Palace, except to pray at some favourite shrine. The sudden death of Gen. Vannovsky, his oldest and most trusted adviser, has brought home to his Majesty the remembrance of Russia's great mistake in ever taking Port Arthur. For Vannovsky was Minister of War when that event occurred, and strongly disapproved it as an egregious blunder, both on strategic and political grounds. His warnings have come all too true, since the hopeless position of Port Arthur is now so well recognised at the capital.—*Ex.*

The *Daily News* correspondent at Moscow quotes a letter written home by a Russian soldier on his way to the Far East. After giving a graphic description of life on the Trans-Siberian railway, Ivan Ivanovitch says:—"We have just heard that the Gosudar (the Tsar) has declared war against the Japanese, and that our Admiral attacked them and sank all their ships. God be praised! Wait till we get there... Captain Liteinoff says the Japanese are only three feet high, and four of them will fit nicely on one Russian bayonet." The gallant captain is evidently the sort of officer who would get on well if he were an aide-de-camp to Admiral Alexieff, on whose style he would seem to have modelled his own with some success. Well, we hope that Ivan Ivanovitch will not experience, "when we get there," too rude an awakening from his dream of triumphant return with two brace of Japanese *la b'ochelle* on his bayonet. "We shall soon be home again," he says in conclusion and we hope he will. But we have our doubts.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1903.

In his report on the Foreign Trade of China for the year, 1903, Mr. H. B. Morse says:

With apparent prosperity indicated by inflated values, China's foreign trade in 1903 has been disappointing to most of the interests concerned. The reports from the Commissioners all show a tendency to refer to 1899 as the last year of madness and retribution, by the disastrous floods in the Yangtze Valley in 1901, and by the drought and deficient crops in the south in 1902, the abundant harvests of 1903 have failed to produce their natural effect and have done no more than give a breathing-spell to the millions of the Empire. Tea favoured by reduced taxation, has done well, and the trade in foreign opium has flourished; but the silk crops was a disastrous failure in mid-China, and the importer of cotton goods were hit hard by the increased cost of their raw material, by unexpected and unexplained fluctuations in exchange, and by the monetary stringency in important consuming markets. The north has not recovered from the devastation of 1900, and neither money nor credit is at the command of its traders; and the tendency to a revival of trade which manifested itself in the course of the year was arrested by the anticipation of the war. The Lower Yangtze has not absorbed the increased quantity of imports which it would naturally have called for with its overflowing granaries and its increased sale of tea. The south has done well: Kwangtung has had two rice harvests of a nature to satisfy completely the aspirations of cultivator, and its energetic Viceroy has rigorously repressed the dacoity in Kwangsi and has taken steps to check the waterway robbery—the so-called piracy—in the Canton waters. With all the reasons suggested for the depression of trade—fluctuations in exchange, monetary stringency, and failure of the silk crop,—it must not be forgotten that the recurring indemnity payments have, directly, reduced the absorbing power of China by heavily increased taxation of the people and by increasing the cost of credit to the trader.

FIRST EXPEDITION INTO TIBET.

The manner in which we first came into contact with this mysterious land is somewhat interesting. In 1774 Hastings found it necessary to send an expedition against the Bhutanese, who had been raiding Indian territory and had given considerable trouble to English officials on the border. The Rajah of Bhutan appealed to the Teshu Lama, or the second official in Tibet next to the Dalai Lama, and Hastings received a letter couched in the most humble terms, begging him to be merciful to Bhutan. The Teshu Lama declared that he himself was but a poor priest, "and I do now, with my head uncovered, entreat that you may cease all hostilities against the Rajah." Warren Hastings was not the man to lose such an opportunity; he at once made peace with Bhutan, and obtained passports for an Indian official to visit Tibet. This was Bogle, who, accompanied by Dr. Hamilton, passed by way of the Chumbi Valley to Shigatse, the residence of the Teshu Lama. Here the travellers stayed for some time, being exceedingly well treated by their host. On leaving Bogle received three necklaces which, he was told, would protect their wearers from all evil. One of these is still preserved by the Lowther family, an interesting relic of Anglo-Tibetan amity. The Lama helped Bogle to settle the trade relations between India and Bhutan and to establish a mart at Rangpo, and the results of the mission might have been even more satisfactory had not the Chinese, seen fit to interfere. Peking, however, could not succeed in bringing about a rupture, and Warren Hastings sent several other friendly missions to Tibet. The Teshu Lama died in 1779, just as he and Bogle were to have started together across Asia from Peking to Lhasa, and Bogle died in Calcutta a few months later. When Hastings left India in 1785, we had a diplomatic agent in Tibet, but with his departure the era of Anglo-Tibetan rapprochement practically ceased, the Grand Lama turning to the advice of Peking and shutting himself off as far as possible from the outer world.

FINANCIAL RETURNS.

The financial returns for the period ended 31st January 1904, are published, in the *Gazette*. The actual revenue was \$475,147.44, as against \$434,420.54 for the same period of the preceding year. To this has to be added revenue derived from land sales, totalling \$17,289.90 as against \$1,324.50 collected during the same period of the preceding year. The total increase under the various items in revenue was \$86,414.93, and the decrease \$5,721.63. The expenditure for the period was \$47,548.03 as against \$42,901.04. The total increases amounted to \$80,732.62, against which is a total decrease, under various headings, of \$39,092.63.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

In their report of the 15th inst., Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts write:—"The improvement noted in our last report has continued and a large general business has again resulted at advancing rates during the interval."

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have further improved with sales at \$640 and \$545 cash, and at \$640 and \$665 for July closing in demand at \$545 cash. The London quotation is \$63 5/8. Nationals are still quoted at \$3 1/2.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have experienced a further substantial advance and, after sales at \$450, are now inquired for at \$505. China Traders have also improved and sales have been effected at \$39. Cantons have risen to \$177, and are wanted. The other stocks are unchanged at quotations.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires and China Fires have again been dealt in at \$287 1/2 and \$83 respectively, and further shares are wanted.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been booked at \$28, \$28 1/2 and \$39. Indo-China weakened and as low as \$92 was accepted for shares, but at the close the market is firmer with sales and further buyers at 103. In Shanghai, business has been done at \$13. 69. China and Manilas are obtainable at \$2 1/2, and Douglas Steamships have inquiries at \$35. Star Ferries (old) have been the medium of some business at \$31, while the new shares have strengthened and can be placed at \$18 1/2. Shell Transports have hardened and are in strong demand at 21 1/2. Shanghai Tugs have been sold at \$15. 47 for the ordinary, and at \$15. 46 for the preference shares.

Refineries.—China Sugars, after sales at \$123, are quieter at \$122. Perak Sugars have changed hands in the North at \$15. 50.

Mining.—Raubs have been fixed at \$6. The crushing for the four weeks resulted in 770 ounces smelted gold from 3,000 tons of ore. Chinese Engineerings have improved and can be placed at \$15. 62 1/2.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been negotiated at reacted slightly and have been parted with at \$15. 145 and 147, but close in demand at \$15. 147 1/2. Kowloon Wharves have advanced to \$96 at which price shares are inquired for. Hongkew Wharves have suffered a heavy decline to \$15. 150, but at this figure shares can be placed.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are much firmer and have been disposed of at \$145, \$146 and \$147, closing with small buyers at the last rate. Shanghai Lands have found investors at \$15. 107. Hongkong Hotels have weakened to \$132 and shares may be had at this rate. Astor House Hotels have been done at \$35. Hotel des Colonies keep steady at \$15. 15. Humphreys Estates have risen to \$102.

Cotton Mills.—We have heard of no transaction in stocks under this head.

Cigar Companies.—Somatras have buyers at \$15. 50. There is nothing doing in the other stocks.

Miscellaneous.—Further business in Green Island Cements has been transacted at \$24 1/2. A. S. Watsons are wanted at \$142. Electrics (old issue) have been done, and are still wanted at \$13; the new shares have been placed at \$7. China Providents have been in demand and taken off the market at \$8.75, \$8.80 and \$8.85. Langkats have changed hands in Shanghai at \$15. 29 1/2.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	118 13/16
Do. demand	118 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	119 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	217 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	42 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	177 1/2
India T.T.	129 1/2
Do. demand	129 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	85 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	Nominal
Java—Bank T.T.	10 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	119 1/2
6 months' sight L/C.	119 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	42 1/2
4 months' sight do.	43 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	119 1/2
4 months' sight France	222 1/2
6 months' sight do.	224 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	181 1/2
Bar Silver	24 7/16
Bank of England rate	3 1/2

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

	Per chest
Malwa New	960/1,000
Do. Last year	1,050/1,150
Do. Old	1,180/1,220
Panna New	1,345
Benares New	1,335
Persian (Paper)	850/930

To-day's Addertisements.

THE GREAT SENSATION.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
A STARTLING SENSATION.
THE HYPNOTIZED SUBJECT NOW ASLEEP FOR 24 HOURS in the CORRIDOR of the CITY HALL will be AWAKENED TO-NIGHT by PROF. ZANCIG in the THEATRE in FULL VIEW of the AUDIENCE.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS WONDERFUL MIRACLE in conjunction with Mr. M. B. LEAVITT'S TROUBADOURS.
BEAR IN MIND the GREAT DOUBLE SHOW TO-NIGHT.
Booking at ROBINSON PIANO CO. LD.
TO-NIGHT POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1904. [494]
BUSINESS TRAINING COLLEGE.
NEAR G. P. O., HONGKONG.

ENGLISH, CHINESE, JAPANESE, FRENCH, RUSSIAN, PORTUGUESE as used at Macao, all INDIAN TONGUES, and other Languages.

Translations made for the Public. Typewriting taught on the blind touch system.

Shortland; "Up-to-date" or Human system taught.

Typewriting Copies made for the Public. NOTE.—On and after the 1st of May next the Fees for the "Up-to-date" Shortland will be considerably increased.

A Branch Studio will be opened at CANTON in a few days.

For Postal Lessons, etc.; Circulars, Post Free. Hongkong, 16th April, 1904. [517]

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

司公限有船輪華中

FOR MOI, SALINA CRUZ, MEXICO, AND PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE Steamship

"CLAVERING"

Captain Barton, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 29, Des Voeux Road.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Superintendent. [482]

HONGKONG, 16th April, 1904.

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CLAVERING," FROM PORTLAND, OR.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is now being discharged into lighters, at their risk.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. J. S. VAN BUREN, Superintendent. [482]

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. THE Steamship

"CLAVERLEY,"

Captain W. P. Putt, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents. [519]

HONGKONG, 16th April, 1904.

Intimations.



THE POPULAR

SCOTCH

IS

"BLACK & WHITE"



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

By Appointment to

H. M. THE KING

AND

HRH THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Queen's Road Central.

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST-AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"HYSON"	On 18th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"PROMETHEUS"	On 24th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"DEUCALION"	On 1st May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"ULYSSES"	On 7th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"DARDANUS"	On 13th May.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON & ANTWERP	"TELEMACHUS"	On 26th April.
LONDON & ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	On 10th May.
*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"ACHILLES"	On 20th May.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"HYSON"	On 19th April.
S.S. "PING SUEY" left Victoria, B.C., for Japan and Hongkong on 24th March.		
S.S. "AGAMEMNON" will leave Victoria, B.C., for Japan and Hongkong on 21st April		

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1904.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI.....	"HANGOHOW"	18th April.
SWATOW, TSINGTAO and TIENTSIN.....	"KANGSU"	19th "
KOBE	"TAINAN"	19th " at 4 p.m.
MANILA	"KAIFONG"	20th "
AMOI and SHANGHAI.....	"YUNNAN"	22nd "
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNS- VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	23rd "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

W.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS. (SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT).

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1904.

Hongkong Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT).....	SATURDAY, 23rd April, at 10 A.M.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 30th April, at 10 A.M.
PERLA	1980	A. H. Notley	"	"

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1904.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

FOR

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail
"NICOMEDIA"	437	A. Wagner	
"ARABIA"	443	"	
"AROGONIA"	5198	"	
"NUMANTIA"	4370	"	

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
Captain SAMUEL BELL SMITH.

DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on Week Days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Excursion Sundays, at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao, Week Days at about 2 P.M. and Sundays about 7.30 P.M.
FARE:—(Week Days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.
On Excursion Sundays, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Single Ticket, \$2; Return Ticket, \$3. Return Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on Board or at Macao Hotel, \$5. On Sundays, \$5 extra will be charged for each cabin with accommodations for two or more passengers.
WHARF—At the Western end of Wing Lok Street.
The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip EVERY SUNDAY. It takes only 3½ hours to reach Macao.

MING ON & CO.,
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1904.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

THE British Steamship

"YING KING,"

Capt. Wm. Robinson, of 1,088 tons, Registered, is the newest, fastest, and most luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and is lighted throughout with Electricity; hot and cold water service. The cuisine is unexcelled.

Leaving Hongkong every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9 P.M., and returning from Canton every following evening at 1 P.M.

1st Class.....\$3.00 for Single Journey,
and ".....1.50
Meals1.00 each.

The steamer's wharf is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

YUK ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 216, Wing Lok Street.
WENDT & CO.,
Canton Agents.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1904.

Entertainment.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong

THE leading English Newspaper in China
Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon,
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East

generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition
published for despatch by the homeward mail
The daily is recommended as more generally
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or
America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate
reports of local occurrences, and of matters
of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best
medium for advertising in China. It circulates
largely among all classes of the community,
is the largest daily newspaper and has a
wider circulation than any journal in the Far
East.

Special attention given to effectively display-
ing advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are
instructed to display the advertisement, when
any effective style of type will be adopted.
This standard runs exactly eight lines to the
inch, and about eight words to the line.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES

(per inch.)

One week.....	\$ 2.50
One month.....	7.20
Two months.....	13.00
Six ".....	37.50
Twelve ".....	73.00

No charge less than one dollar.

Discount allowed on—

3 Months Contracts.....	5 per cent.
6 ".....	10 "
12 ".....	25 "

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages
\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements
can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than
noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements
will be repeated and charged for until counter-
manded.

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European
supervision, well turned out, free from errors,
and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on
application to

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.,
1, Ice House Road,
Hongkong.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL

SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE.

We have received from the Hongkong
Observatory a new code of meteorological
signals which comes into force at Hongkong
on New Year's Day. They are the same as
those at present in use at Shanghai, and will
be hoisted on the mast beside the time-ball at
Kowloon Point for the information of masters
of vessels leaving the port. They do not neces-
sarily imply that bad weather is expected. The
signals are as follows:—

A cone point upwards indicates a typhoon to
the North of the Colony.

A cone-point upwards (and drum below indi-
cates a typhoon to the North-East of the
Colony.

A drum indicates a typhoon to the East of
the Colony.

A cone point downwards and drum below
indicates a typhoon to the South-East of the
Colony.

A cone point downwards indicates a typhoon
to the South of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and ball below
indicates a typhoon to the South-West of the
Colony.

A ball indicates a typhoon to the West of
the Colony.

A cone point upwards and ball below indicates
a typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be more than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be less than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be
hoisted only when typhoons exist in such posi-
tions or are moving in such directions that in-
formation regarding them is considered to be of
importance to the Colony or to shipping leav-
ing the harbour.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

Two lanterns hoisted vertically indicate bad
weather in the Colony and that the wind is
expected to veer.

Two lanterns hoisted horizontally indicate
bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is
expected to back.

The signals are repeated on the flagstaff of
the Godown Company at Kowloon, and also,
by day only, at the Harbour Office and on H
M's Receiving Ship.

LOCAL STORM-WARNINGS.

The Colony itself is warned of approaching
typhoons by means of the Typhoon Gun placed
at the foot of the mast, which is fired whenever
a strong gale of wind is expected to blow here.

NOTICE BOARDS.

Notice boards are placed at:—
Joint Cable Companies' Office.
Ferry Company's Pier, Ice House Street.
Blake Pier.
Post Office.
Harbour Office.
Ferry Company's Pier, Kowloon.

WEATHER-FORECASTS and STORM-
WARNINGS are exhibited on the above boards
daily about 11 a.m., and also at other hours,
day or night, whenever necessary. Informa-
tion of importance is also issued by "Express."

THE CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER is exhibited at the same places daily
about noon. It contains observations made at
Hongkong and at a number of stations in the
Far East, together with Remarks, Weather
forecasts, and information regarding the exist-
ence and movements of typhoons based thereon.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES

Masters of vessels or their agents may,
whenever necessary, call at the Telegraph
Company's Office in Connaught Road and
send telegrams to the Observatory asking for
special information without charge. Such
inquiries may also be sent from the Police
Station at Kowloon Point which is connected
with the Observatory by telephone.

THE LAW OF STORMS.

Further information concerning the weather
to be expected while signals are hoisted, and
sailing directions, are given in "The Law of
Storms in the Eastern Seas."

F. C. FIDG,
Acting Director.

Hongkong, Observatory, and January, 1904.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET

PRICES.

Corrected 6th April, 1904, per \$ Mass.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.	18
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	18
" Roast—Shiu	18
" Breast—Ngau Lam	14
" Soup, Tong Yuk	14
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	18
" " Serjoin—Ngau Lau	26
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang	16
Bullock's Brains— " Know..... per set	8
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	45
" " corned—Ham Ngau Li	55
" Head—Ngau Tau	55
" Heart—Ngau Sum	9
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	13
" Feet—Ngau Kerk	13
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	8
" Tail—Ngau Mei	16
" Liver—Ngau Con	16
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	5
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai- tau-keok.....set	45
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kw	24
" Leg—Yeung Fai	24
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	22
Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong	7
" Brains—Chi Kow	2
" Feet—Chi Kerk	12
" Fry—Chi Chak	12
" Head—Chi Tau	9
" Heart—Chi Sum	9
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	18
" Liver—Chi Kon	20
Pork, Chop—Chi Fai Kwat	20
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	18
" Leg—Chu Pei	22
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	18
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau	
" Keok	35
" Heart—Yeung Sum	each
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	each
" Liver—Yeung Con	each
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	each
Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	each
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	each
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	each
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	each

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	30
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	32
Ducks—Ap	18
Doves—Pan Kau	each
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	20
Fowls, Canton—Kai	34
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	28
Geese—Ngai	21
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ye	
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	3.50
Hare—Tu Chai	55
Partridge—Che Khoo	60
Pheasant—Shan Kai	1.60
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	each
" Hoilow—Hoilow Pak Kup	each
Quail—Um Chiu	25
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	dozen
Snipe—Sa Chui	each
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	65
" Hen— " Na	58
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sul-ap	pair
Teal, Shanghai, Sul Ap Chai	each
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui	
Apea	per pair \$1.25

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	14
Bream—Bin Yu	13
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	14
Carp—Li Yu	10
Catfish—Chik Yu	11
Codfish—Mon Yu	14
Crabs—Hoi	16
Cuttle Fish—Mok Yu	12
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	11
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	11
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa	10
Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu	16
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	14
" Yellow—Wong Sin	24
Frog—Tien Kai	32
Garoupe—Sek Pan	20
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu	13
Hairgill—Tao Pak	18
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	18
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	18
Loach—Wu Yu	24
Lobsters—Lung Ha	12
Mackerel—Chi Yu	14
Monk Fish—Mon Yu	24
Mullet—Chai Yu	22
Oysters—Sang Hoo	20
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	115
Parch—Tau Loo	114
Pike—Fa Paw Poong	11
Plaice—Pai Yu	11
Pomfret, Black—Pak Chong	11
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	11
Prawns—Ming Ha	40
Ray—Pai Fa Si	8
Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung	116
Roach—Chan Yu	9
Salmon, (Crisp), fresh water—Ma Yu	
" Yu	121
Shark—Sa Yu	12
Shale—Fo Yu	12
Shrimps—Ha	24
Skipper—Lap Yu	24
Sole—Tat Sa Yu	24
Tench—Wai Yu	24
Turbot—Che Hoi Yu	24
Turtles, fresh, fresh water— " Yu	
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	116

FRUIT.

Almond—Hung Yan

Apples, (California)—Kam San Tung	60
" (Chefoo)—Tin Cheu Ping	—
" (Small)—Hoi Tong	—
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi	each
Bananas, Fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng	4
" Hong Kong	4
" (brides), Macao—Sui Heng Chai	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fung Lut	10
Carambola—Yeung Tou	—
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai	10
Grapes—Siu Tai Tsai	10
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	4
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong	5
Lichees, Dried—Lai Chi Chai	15
" Fresh, Lai Chi	—
Limes, (Sai Gon)—Sai Kang Ning	7
" Moong	7
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	—
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai	—
Oranges, (Canton)—Sang Sheng Tim	5
" Chang	5
" Small—Tai Kut	5
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	10
Olives—Pak Lam	7
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Lin	—
" (Canton), Cooking—Sai Li	8
" (Shanghai)—Sheng Hoi Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Sang	10
Perseimons Large—Hung Chai	—
Pine-apples, ret. quality—Sheng Poon	—
" Ti Paw-law	6
" and cooking—Chung-tang	—
" Paw-law	—
Platams—Tai Chen	24
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	10
Walnuts, Hop Tou	12
" Green—Sang Hop Tuo	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ah

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX;
ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.ON TUESDAY, the 10th April, 1904,
at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship
"SAI AZIE," Captain Nègre, with Mails,
Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave
this Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call,
WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.Cargo and Specie will be registered for London
as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in
transit through Marseilles for the principal
places of Europe.Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON
only on MONDAY, the 18th April. Specie
and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same
day. No Cargo will be received on board on
TUESDAY.Parcels are not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents
and Value of Packages are required.For further Particulars, apply at the Com-
pany's Office.G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1904.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMER-
ICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"BENGAL"

Captain G. Phillips, carrying the Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this Port for
BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 23rd April,
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the
above Ports.Specially Valuable, all Cargo for France
and the Mediterranean will be accepted
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London,
other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
via Bombay.Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1904.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Sailing.
Lyra	4,417	G. V. Williams	May 4
Shamut	9,666	W. M. Smith	May 21
Tremont	9,666	T. W. Gardick	June 28
Lyra	4,417	G. V. Williams	Aug. 4
Shamut	9,666	W. M. Smith	Sept. 1
Tremont	9,666	T. W. Gardick	Oct. 1

Cargo only.

FOR MANILA.

The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable
steamers for Manila.Shamut.....9,666 W. M. Smith.....[Ab. May 3
Tremont.....9,666 T. W. Gardick.....[Ab. June 8CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND COUSINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.The twin-screw s.s. Shamut and Tremont
have just been fitted with very superior accom-
modation for first and second class passengers.
The large size of these vessels ensures steady-
ness at sea. Electric fan in each room.Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.For further Information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1904.

Consignees.

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP "SATSUMA,"
FROM NEW YORK.CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 19th instant will be
subject to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
22nd instant, or they will not be recognized.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 18th instant at 3 P.M.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1904.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"CLAVERLEY,"

Captain W. P. Putt, having arrived from the
above Port, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of the
Wanchai Storing Co., at Wanchai, and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 19th instant will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns where they will be
examined on the 19th instant at 2.30 P.M.All Claims for damage must be presented
before the 23rd instant, or they will not be
recognized.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1904.

THE Steamship

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENSHIEL,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where
each consignment will be sorted out mark by
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.Goods not cleared by the 19th inst. will be
subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company within
ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which
no claims will be recognized.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1904.ONE OFFICE ROOM on second floor,
Prince's Buildings.

Apply to—

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

TO LET.

MEIRION, Nos. 1 and 2,
BOWRING VILLAS, No. 2.

Apply—

HUGHES & HOUGH,

8, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1904.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE,
No. 3, CANTON VILLAS.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1904.

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE,
THE PEAK.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904.

TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE, in Central of DES

VCEUX ROAD.

Apply to—

"B. C."

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1904.

TO LET.

NO. 6, HARROW TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Available 1st March.

Apply to—

THE SAM WANG CO., LD.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1904.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	8,000	\$125	\$25	\$10,000,000 \$6,500,000	\$1,417,366	Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of 10/- @ exchange 1/8/- = \$21.994 for half-year ending 31.12.1903.....	6 1/2 %	\$615
National Bank of China, Limited.	4,453	£10	£8	\$175,533 1/2	\$21,668	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1913	5 1/2 %	London 26 1/2
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1	\$191,973		None		\$351
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,750,000 \$69,143 \$24,415 \$208,872	\$1,959,926	\$32 for 1902	6 1/2 %	\$505 buyers
China Tyndal Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$35	\$200,000 \$151,912 \$331,342 \$324,139	Nil.	\$4 for year ended 30.4.1903	6 1/2 %	\$59 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 31,850	Tls. 27,589	Final of £1 making £2 for 1902		Tls. 6 1/2
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$675,000 \$3,03,330	\$186,284	\$12 for 1901	9 %	135
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,300,000 \$6,000	\$110,551	\$15 for 1902	8 1/2 %	\$177 1/2 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,308,856 \$1,000,000	\$371,110	\$22 1/2 for 1902	8 %	\$267 1/2 buyers
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$0	\$125,675 \$1,501	\$319,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1902	8 1/2 %	\$83
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$250,000 \$633,000 \$149,409 \$140,000	\$41,538	\$1 1/2 for second half-year 1903	10 1/2 %	29 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	£800 £100,000	£5 380	10/- for 1902	6 %	\$54 buyers
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. \$63,123	\$5 for 1900		\$32 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$185,000 \$718.5	Nil.	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1903	8 1/2 %	\$32 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$35,000 \$7,750	\$137	\$1.20 for year ending 30.4.03	4 %	\$19 sales
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$35,000		\$8 for second half year 1902	11 %	\$145
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$4,000	\$19,555	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 4) for 1903	5 %	22 1/2 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000	Tls. 865	Final of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 for 1903	5 1/2 %	Tls. 35
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 201,614		Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 4 1/2	9 1/2 %	Tls. 47 sales
Do. "Preference"	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2	7 1/2 %	Tls. 46 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$147,717	Final of \$7 making \$12 for 1901		\$122
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$73,905	\$3 for 1897		\$100 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,456	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.03	5 %	Tls. 50 sales
MINING.								
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,549,652	Fcs. 85,706	Interim of Fcs. 30 for 1903		\$500
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£4,873	Dr. £7,236	No. 12 of 1/-		\$6 sellers
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	50,000	£1	£1	£20,000	£6,671	No. 2 of 1/-		6.20 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$8,750	\$41,538	\$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for second half year 1903	7 %	\$106 buyers
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Limited	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 550,000	Tls. 13,724	Int. of Tls. 5 for half year ending 31.10.03	7 %	Tls. 147 1/2 buyers
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,850,000		\$6 for first half year 1903	4 1/2 %	\$250 buyers
Riley Harbours & Co., Limited	2,750	\$100	\$100	\$150,000		\$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$110 buyers
Do. "Preference"	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$60,000		\$7 dividend		\$25 buyers
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$2,8015	\$10 for first half year 1902	5 1/2 %	\$56 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	Tls. 2,8015	Final of \$1 making \$5 for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$56 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	20,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 48,210	Tls. 2,8015	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 11 for 1903	7 1/2 %	Tls. 150 buyers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50,913	Tls. 2,8015	Tls. 18 for 1903	10 %	Tls. 180
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$500,000	\$51,066	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$147 sales
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 37,634	Final of Tls. 3 & bonus of Tls. 3 making in all Tls. 8 for 1903	7 1/2 %	Tls. 107 sales
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	5,250	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 345	Final of Tls. 5 making in all Tls. 9 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 130 sales
China Land and Finance Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,626		Interim of Tls. 2	7 1/2 %	Tls. 55
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	\$636	\$2.60 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$35
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	None		Tls. 10
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	Tls. 1,362	Final of 1.70 making \$3.20 for 1903	6 %	\$53
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$10,771 \$20,000	\$3,161	\$5 for second half-year 1903	7 1/2 %	\$132 sellers
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	3,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 1,837	Interim of Tls. 5	6 1/2 %	Tls. 150 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$22,500	\$16,301	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.30	7 1/2 %	\$35 sales
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 6,804	Tls. 1,496	Tls. 1 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1903	10 %	Tls. 15 sales
Queen's Hotel (Wei-hai-wei)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	\$4,089	First year	12 1/2 %	Tls. 25
Tientsin Hotel, Limited	600	\$20	\$20	none	Tls. 3,530	\$5 for the year ending 28.2.1903	12 1/2 %	Tls. 48 sales
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	\$200,607	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2	7 1/2 %	\$104
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$99,177	90 cents for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$104
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 11,655	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	12 1/2 %	Tls. 31
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	H. Tls. 30,098	Tls. 88,034	Interim of 3 a/c 1898		Tls. 25
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Nil.	Interim of 4 a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares		Tls. 32 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	none	Dr. Tls. 4,965	4 % for 1897		Tls. 170
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$0	\$10	none	\$1,121	Final of 60 cents making \$1 for the year ending 31.7.03	6 1/2 %	\$141 sellers
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820	Tls. 1,091	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6	12 %	Tls. 50 buyers
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	Tls. 25,000	\$57	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900		\$200
Philippine Comp ny, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	\$41,000		First year		\$10 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$350,000	\$32,115	\$1.50 for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$23 1/2 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	60 cents for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$6.10 buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$3,077	Interim of 90 cents for 1903	7 %	\$14 1/2 buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,803	\$1,042	\$1 for 1903	14 1/2 %	\$7 buyers
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	600	\$50	\$50	\$6,000		\$5 for year ended 31.7.1903		\$50
China Prov dent Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$55,000	\$1,171	80 cents for 1903	9 %	\$9
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$5	none	\$3,453	90 cents for year ending 31.4.1903	7 1/2 %	\$13 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	£21,815	\$7,387	45 cents	6 1/2 %	\$7 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	8,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 46,000	Tls. 7,548	1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1902		\$140 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,101	£20	£20	Tls. 140,000	Tls. 7,360	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1903	7 1/2 %	Tls. 112 1/2 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,259	Tls. 667	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 400
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	2,941	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 413	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 16 for 1903	12 1/2 %	Tls. 140 sales
Hall & Holst, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$10	\$186,000	\$12,803	Tls. 2 for half year		Tls. 130 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	\$8,395	Interim of \$5 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$30 buyers
Geol Fenwick & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,050	\$10,517	\$3.75 for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$17 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$35,000	\$5,844	Final of \$12 making \$16 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$15 sales
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$4,000		\$7 for second half-year 1903	9 1/2 %	\$20 sales
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$30,000	\$4,283	\$20 for year ending 31.1.1903	6 1/2 %	\$20
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	10,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$32,000	\$3,029	\$3 for year ending 31.7.1903	10 1/2 %	\$30 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$5,500	\$596	\$3 for 1903	8 %	\$596
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,804	12 1/2	12 1/2	none	£738	None		\$100
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$4 1/2	\$14,000	\$119	90 cents for year ended 31.5.1903	12 1/2 %	\$104
Do. Founders'	100	\$10	\$10	none		\$13.70	17 1/2 %	\$100
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	7,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. \$1,548	Final of 60 cis. making \$1.20 for the year		\$150
China Light and Power Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$7,053	None		\$10 buyers
William Powell, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$4,757	Interim of 50 cents for 1903/4	10 1/2 %	\$4
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwen- plaat in Langkat	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 324,669	Tls. 27,187	First quarterly dividend of Tls. 10	14 %	Tls. 200 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 10,247	Tls. 5 for 1903	12 1/2 %	Tls. 77 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 3,288	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1904	14 %	Tls. 100 sales
Central Stores, Limited, Ordinary	6,650	\$15	\$12	\$10,000	\$1,233	Final of \$1.20 making \$2.70 for 1903	13 1/2 %	\$10 sales
Do. Founders'	123							
E. L. Mondon, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 3,505	Tls. 5 for 1902	12 1/2 %	Tls. 30 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,942	Tls. 6 for 1903	10 %	Tls. 20 sales
Kats Brothers, Limited	10,994	\$100	\$100	\$16,000		\$10 for 1902	7 1/2 %	\$155 buyers
Straits Trading Company, Limited	250,000	\$10	\$10	\$650,000		\$1 div. and 25 cents bonus for half year ended 30.9.1903	8 1/2 %	\$191 1/2 buyers
Pfister and Neave, Limited	4,500	\$50	\$50	\$69,116		\$5 div. and \$11 bonus for 1903	8 %	\$55 buyers
Maynard and Company, Limited	3,400	\$10	\$10	none		\$2 for year ended 31.10.1903	8 %	\$20
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50			First year		\$150
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25			First year		\$150